

# Democratic Northwest.

VOL. XXXIV.

NAPOLÉON, HENRY CO., OHIO, MAY 6, 1886.

NO. 11

## THE NORTHWEST.

L. L. ORWIG.

Terms—One Year, \$1.50 in Advance.  
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Address all letters to Democratic Northwest,  
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For sale of regular advertisements at office.  
Local notices 10 cents per line.  
Deaths and marriages gratis.

No. 10—We respectfully ask the citizens as well  
as all others in Henry county to send us for publication in the Northwest, all the marriage and  
deaths which especially concern their notice.—Ed.

### Facts! Facts!

What a great amount of meaning these five letters embrace. Facts made the Father of our Country the hero of truth. Facts have brought many a one to the gallows. Facts was our corner stone. We build our foundation on facts. Our success has been due mainly to facts. Whatever Saur has advertised has always been facts, and in order to increase his trade, if that is possible, he will always stick to truth, which is plain facts. And it is a matter of pleasure to purchasers to know that they can buy goods from a first-class house with the full knowledge that what they buy are as represented. Now, of course, Saur does not exactly boast of this fact, as this is as it should be, but nevertheless it is none the less true. Saur will warrant you at all times that he will give you your money's worth in exchange for your "dime," and he has always endeavored to sell goods in such a manner as to give not alone entire satisfaction, but to insure your future patronage. He always carries as complete a stock as it is in his power to procure. He never lags to get the best drugs, medicines and books, and in securing the latest novelties the season affords. And now that the holidays are about upon us he has a most attractive stock of Books and Stationery, Christmas and New Year Cards, Albums, Diaries, School Books, Juvenile Books, and in fact everything in the book and stationery line, and many articles suitable for presents during the holiday season. A full line of Teacher's and Family Bibles, at very low rates. Toilet and Fancy Articles in great profusion, and at such remarkably low prices that you will be astonished beyond measure upon learning them. Saur's Drug and Patent Medicine Department contains every known thing in the medical world, and whatever ailment you may have, a remedy can always be found at his store. Drugs and Medicines all pure and fresh, and nothing sold only as represented. Saur has for years been the King of Patents and Oils. In this department you can find the best brands of White Lead and Mixed and Colored Paints, among which is his celebrated Diamond White Lead. Oils of all kinds, and a stock of brushes surpassed by none. Brushes of every known description. The Wall Paper Department contains a selection of papers of the latest styles, and at very low prices, in fact so low that the poorest need not go without having their walls neatly and comfortably covered. A large stock of Window Shades, both paper and cloth, of the latest styles. There is nothing which makes a home feel and look more comfortable than nice neat wall paper upon the walls and ceiling and stylish window shades hung at the windows. Saur makes a special effort to keep a large stock of these goods on hand at all seasons of the year, so that his customers cannot fail to find what they wish, and he cordially invites an inspection of his goods, whether you wish to buy or not. You will find no one more ready and willing to wait upon customers than the "Little Dutch man" and his clerks. This is another fact which makes Saur's store so popular with the people. Remember, what is stated are all facts, now stop in Saur's Mammoth Drug and Book House and see them verified.

Rich, Frank Mangle, and Scratches of every kind, cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by D. J. Humphrey, Druggist, Napoleon, Ohio.

A 9-year-old Pittsburgh child, being asked "What is a rope?" replied, "A fat string."

"Quincy troubled me for twenty years. Since I started using Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, have not had an attack. The Oil cured sore throat at once." Mrs. Letta Conrad, Standish, Mich.

## FACTS ABOUT FRAUD.

THE TWO REPORTS ON THE CINCINNATI ELECTION FRAUDS SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE.

Agree in Some Things but Differ in Conclusions.

The Democrats Present a Strong Case in Favor of the Sitting Hamilton County Senators.

COLUMBUS, O., April 29, 1886.

At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon the Senate was called to order by my religious friend, Lieutenant Governor Kennedy, when Mr. Rannells, a member of the non-partisan committee, demanded a call of the Senate. The call was made and the following were absent: Messrs. Cable, Ford, Hopple, Kemp, Kuehnert, Pringle and Sullivan. Mr. Hopple appeared within the hour and answered to his name, when on motion of Senator Zimmerman, all further proceedings were dispensed with.

Mr. Coultter, on leave, submitted the Republican part of the non-partisan committee that investigated the alleged frauds in the city of Cincinnati. The report is somewhat longer than that of the Democratic part of the same committee, and the following is the principal points covered by the report. It starts out with a general description of the alleged systematic arrangement for and consummation of frauds by the Democratic party at the October election of 1885. It then takes up the election returns of precinct A, Fourth ward, Cincinnati, precinct G and D of the Sixth, and precinct F of the Ninth, and gives the reasons why, supported by extracts of the evidence, they should be eliminated from the count. The result of this elimination is shown, and by it the election of the Republican candidates. These figures display that Hardacre, the lowest Republican, was elected over the highest Democrat by a majority of 632; that the majority of Messrs. Kuehnert, McGill and Richardson, the other Republican candidates, were respectively 1,074, 1,311 and 1,488. This system of counting was made under the rule, that when the returns are impeached by the fraud of election officers, they must be thrown out, and certificates of election of present incumbents become worthless. The report continues by making a comparison of those same wards and their returns, with the Fall and Spring elections. It claims to show that by adding 25 per cent. to the Democratic vote for loss at the spring election, but not touching the Republican vote, the fraudulent returns and their extent is shown, and also the suppressed vote of the Republicans. According to the report, the election, by this comparison, of each Republican Senator, by approximately the same method, would be made plain. From this on the report sets forth on general terms the description of the frauds committed in other wards, showing their election by largely increased majorities above those given. The old police force of Cincinnati comes in for its usual share of notoriety, and the reports give a brief resume of the use the police were put to, in aiding the commission of fraud. A reference to the evidence supporting this charge is recited at some length, as trying to prove it was done by Democratic managers in Hamilton county.

The report then attempts to show that the ballot boxes were in the custody of the police force, and not only that, persons who desired to get into them, change tickets, or take them out, or tamper with them in other ways, could easily do so by permission of the police, but that in fact the evidence is clear that this was done. The evidence supporting this claim is recited, and some of the strongest points of it given. It then discloses to the Senate and shows that the returns of ballots are not entitled to any right or consideration by the committee. It would be a violation of all reason and precedents to give them any weight or credence whatever. The whole is closed by a recapitulation. Finding the Republican candidates, George W. Hardacre, Frank Kuehnert, James C. Richardson and Amzi McGill, are entitled to their seats, that the Democratic Senators, John Braashear, Robert Kuehnert, Moses F. Wilson and James C. Hopple, are not entitled to them. The report closes by recommending the adoption of resolutions conveying the expressions as stated above. It is signed by T. B. Coultter, T. J. Pringle and W. L. Rannells.

Mr. Rannells, at the close of the reading, sent to the clerk's desk the following motion: That the consideration of the report of the committee on privileges and elections, presented by Messrs. Coultter and others, be postponed to Wednesday, May 5, 1886, and be made the special order for that day at 11 o'clock a. m., and that in the meantime said report be printed in advance of other matters. The motion was adopted, when Mr. VanCleave, on behalf of the Democratic part of the non-partisan committee, submitted the following report:

THE DEMOCRATIC REPORT.  
The committee recites how it went to work to examine witnesses for both contestants and contestees. It declares that it found the machinery of the two leading political parties under the manipulation and partial control of the worst elements of a city's population; that for years statutes governing and regulating the election franchise had been violated until its enforcement had become a mere formality; that a successful revolt against law, we found that for a number of years in no precinct of Cincinnati had the plain requirements of the statutes as to the counting and returning of votes been complied with by the several election boards of that city.

We find a DISREGARDING OF THE DIRECTORY PROVISIONS, a resort to questionable, illegal and fraudulent methods in the conduct of the October election of 1885, in the city of Cincinnati, on the part of members of both the leading political parties. To none of these methods do we find the contestants or contestees herein parties.

Acting under the provisions of S. R. No. 29, your committee examined and

counted the ballots as found in the ballot boxes of certain precincts, the falsity of the returns from which was averred.

OPENING THE BALLOT BOXES.

Under the provisions of a statute applicable to Cincinnati only (S. L. V. S. p. 104), the police department is charged with the custody and safe keeping of the ballot boxes and contents pending a contest election. We find that the ballot boxes and contents used at the October election of 1885 were, in accordance with the statutes, taken into the custody of the police and were deposited in a room in the central police station, known as the "armory," strongly and securely fastened and fastened. We find that said boxes and contents were after said election in accordance with law and were turned over to us unimpaired.

The committee cites testimony of police officials and others to show that the boxes had not been tampered with. The committee as a whole, Democrats and Republicans, agreed upon the following rule to govern cases of recount:

THAT WHATEVER FRAUD IS PROVED ON THE PART OF AN ELECTION BOARD WHICH FALSIFIES THE RESULT AS CERTIFIED BY BALLOT BOARD, THE RETURN OF SAID BOARD SHALL NOT BE PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE OF THE RESULT, AND THE BURDEN OF PROOF SHALL BE UPON THE PARTY CLAIMING THE VOTE. Whenever fraud is proved on the part of persons other than members of the election board which falsifies the result as certified by said board, the measure of the fraud, upon its determination, shall be eliminated from the result, but the return shall not otherwise be invalidated.

It was further agreed that the affidavit testimony as to the casting of ballots was incompetent and inadmissible. We find the rule as to evidence in contested election cases as in Cushing's Parliamentary Law, section 210: "The same general rules by which courts of law are governed in regard to evidence in proceedings before them prevail in the investigation of cases of contested elections, but inasmuch as a legislative assembly things appertaining to its cognizance as well as a council of State and court of equity and discretion as a court of law and justice, the legal rules of evidence are generally applied by election committees more by analogy and according to their spirit than with the technical strictness of the ordinary judicial tribunals."

INCOMPETENT TESTIMONY.

The committee finds that according to the official returns the candidates for Senator received the following votes:

John C. Hopple	31,647
Robert Kuehnert	31,647
Moses F. Wilson	31,647
James C. Richardson	31,647
Amzi McGill	31,647

HOW CORRECTED.

This should be reduced as follows:  
1. By reason of the utter disregard of the directory provisions of the statutes to the conduct of the election, and a falsification by the election board, of a precinct, Fourth ward, of the returns as to the ballots cast in a precinct. Fourth ward, for the contestants and contestees herein, said election board, knowing said falsification to be false, we find that the said returns are not prima facie evidence of the result of the election in said precinct. It is further found that the testimony of the police force, which is justly to be relied upon, but the rule established in such cases is well approved. In "Bailey, Jr., vs. Finley, digest of 1880-82, p. 180" it is said: "These ballots cannot be entitled to much weight as evidence of the result of the election where it has been shown that the acts and conduct of the election officers are unworthy of credit and their returns set aside. We further find that no legal votes have been proved in said precinct for said contestants or contestees. We therefore find that there should be deducted from the credited aggregate vote returned as cast for the several contestants from each 920 votes, and from that of each of the contestants 48 votes."

2. We further find that by a like disregard of the directory provisions of the statutes and a falsification of the returns on the part of the election boards, said boards, knowing said falsification to be false in the following named precincts as to the ballots cast for the contestants and contestees herein: Precincts A, Tenth ward; D, Tenth; G, Eleventh; D, Twelfth; G, Twelfth; B, Twenty-third; C, Twenty-third; C, Twenty-third. No legal votes have been proved in said precincts for said contestants or contestees. We therefore find that there should be deducted, additionally from the credited aggregate vote returned as cast for the several contestants, from the vote of James C. Hopple, 904 votes; from the vote of John Braashear, 906 votes; from the vote of Robert Kuehnert, 920 votes; from the vote of Moses F. Wilson, 910 votes; from the vote of George W. Hardacre, 1,888 votes; from the vote of Frank Kuehnert, 1,906 votes; from the votes of James C. Richardson, 1,906 votes; from the vote of Amzi McGill, 1,902 votes.

DISREGARDING LAW.

The committee gives in detail the exact number of votes to be deducted from each candidate in each precinct, and the committee then says that it found the said returns are not prima facie evidence of the result of the election in said precincts, knowing such returns to be false by the several election boards of the several precincts named. To illustrate numerous examples of how the law disregarded by both Republicans and Democrats are cited.

No evidence was offered in rebuttal of this ballot-box testimony, except as to precinct A, Tenth ward, and this enables him usually to do a paying business, the second year, after which he de-camps, and Bohemian oats are a drug in the market at any price. No one grows them after that. Farmers are not deceived very often or made to believe that these oats have a commercial value, but the agent makes it appear that he has sold Mr. B's crop for so much, and doubtless he has the results; that only too often the idea of getting much for little or nothing staggers the good intentions of honest farmers. There are several wheat schemes being worked in the State on precisely the same plan as this oats scheme.

mittee strung together in the respective ballot boxes of said precinct, and from the further fact that these fictitious ballots and fraudulent additions amounted in the aggregate to 653 votes.

OTHER IRREGULARITIES.

3. We further find that in the following named precincts said directory provisions of the statute, namely, that providing for the counting of the ballots, was wholly disregarded (a fact we do not contend would void the election or go to show the prima facie character of the returns unless accompanied by the intentional falsification of the returns by the election board.) We further find that in each of said following named precincts scratched ballots were found which by the election boards had been counted as straight, but inasmuch as said ballots were found scattered throughout the strict tickets we are of the opinion that the discrepancy shown between the ballots and the returns by the recount of your committee is due to error rather than to intentional falsification. We also find that the ballots in precinct A, Seventh ward, were to a very large extent found by us in the ballot box unmarked, but to this we attach little importance as the mechanical apparatus for stamping (although no proof was made as to this particular precinct) was imperfect.

The committee then shows various other irregularities in other precincts, some in favor of the Republicans and some in favor of the Democratic candidates. After all fraudulent votes are thrown out and all errors eliminated the committee concludes:

The total vote accredited to the contestants and contestees herein by the official return is as follows: Hopple 31,647; Braashear 31,640; Kuehnert 31,640; Wilson 31,673; Hardacre 34,128; Kuehnert 34,324; Richardson 34,401; McGill 34,251. From these amounts respectively deduct for A, precinct, Fourth ward, from contestants Hopple, Braashear, Kuehnert and Wilson 920 each; from contestants Hardacre, Kuehnert, Richardson and McGill 48 each. This will leave the aggregate vote for each as follows: Hopple 31,627; Braashear 31,620; Kuehnert 31,620; Wilson 31,647; Hardacre 34,080; Kuehnert 34,324; Richardson 34,353; McGill 34,155. From the totals so reduced, making the deduction for precincts A and D, Tenth ward; G, Eleventh; D and G, Twelfth; B and C, Twenty-third, and C, Twenty-fourth, as indicated above, leaves the several contestants and contestees with the following totals: Hopple 31,627; Wilson 31,647; Hardacre 32,192; Kuehnert 32,320; Richardson 32,418; McGill 31,303. From these totals so reduced making the deductions for precincts F, Ninth; B, Twentieth; A and E, Fifteenth, as indicated above, leave the several contestants and contestees with the following totals: Hopple 32,295; Braashear 31,999; Kuehnert 32,335; Wilson 32,291; Hardacre 31,612; Richardson 32,418; McGill 31,755. Deducting from these totals the amounts indicated above for errors in any precincts where a recount was made, which your committee finds should be eliminated, we find the several contestants and contestees herein with the following totals: Hopple 32,559; Braashear 31,980; Kuehnert 32,620; Wilson 32,272; Hardacre 31,601; Kuehnert 31,890; Richardson 31,752; McGill 31,625. Then to these totals add the sums which your committee found should be added to correct errors and we find the contestants and contestees herein should be credited with the following vote: Hopple 32,299; Braashear 32,026; Kuehnert 32,054; Wilson 32,316; Hardacre 31,517; Kuehnert 31,674; Richardson 31,308; McGill 31,371.

Based upon the foregoing findings, we recommend for adoption the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That Moses F. Wilson was elected a member of the Senate of the sixty-seventh General Assembly of Ohio.

RESOLVED, That James C. Hopple was elected a member of the Senate of the sixty-seventh General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

RESOLVED, That Robert Kuehnert was elected a member of the Senate of the sixty-seventh General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

RESOLVED, That Braashear was elected a member of the Senate of the sixty-seventh General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

RESOLVED, That John Braashear was elected a member of the Senate of the sixty-seventh General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

A. R. VANCELEAF,  
WILLIAM LAWRENCE,  
E. S. DODD.

BOHEMIAN OATS.

The Ohio Agricultural Society on the Stool.

COLUMBUS, May 2.—The annual report of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, which has just been published, contains the following in reference to the Bohemian oats business, which has cost Ohio farmers so many hundreds of thousands of dollars:

"As to its introduction as a grain of special importance by so-called Bohemian Oats Associations, the whole thing is an unprincipled scheme simply to make money by fraud and deception. Its value commercially is not greater, and probably not equal to common oats. The universal testimony of millers is that it is not so good for milling purposes as the best white oats. The whole scheme of buying and selling them at \$10 per bushel rests simply on the ability of some slick agent to secure a respectable farmer as a stool-pigeon for the first year, and this enables him usually to do a paying business, the second year, after which he de-camps, and Bohemian oats are a drug in the market at any price. No one grows them after that. Farmers are not deceived very often or made to believe that these oats have a commercial value, but the agent makes it appear that he has sold Mr. B's crop for so much, and doubtless he has the results; that only too often the idea of getting much for little or nothing staggers the good intentions of honest farmers. There are several wheat schemes being worked in the State on precisely the same plan as this oats scheme."

## The Democrats and the Tariff.

It is gratifying to know that every branch of the government in the control of the Democratic party is earnestly working for lower taxes. The administration and at least four-fifths of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives are in favor of giving the country cheap dwellings, cheap food and cheap clothes. If any Democrats see fit to oppose the new Morrison bill they will be guilty of doing an undemocratic act.

The union between the President and the controlling element of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives is as it should be. It is a union for the purpose of carrying out a Democratic principle, announced in every Democratic national platform from 1876 to 1884. The Democratic party is opposed to taxes levied for private uses, and the tax imposed by the present tariff law is not for the benefit of the government, but for rich manufacturers. In the interest of the farmers, the workmen, the merchants and the consumers of the country the President and, with very few exceptions, the Democrats in Congress desire the enactment of a just tariff law. They seek to take a step in the right direction—in the direction of lower taxes. The Morrison bill is emphatically a Democratic measure.

The tariff has cost more than once that eastern protectionists are very unwise in persisting in their refusal to consent to a reduction of tariff taxation. They are endangering not only their own interests by their selfish policy, but they are arraying the growing sections of the West and Southwest against their own section of the country. In order that high prices and limited markets may be maintained, the protected manufacturers are using their utmost efforts to prevent a reduction of tariff taxes. The result of this course of action is very clear. The consumers who pay the taxes know that the existing tariff law is an imposition. The workmen, who hitherto have been deceived by protectionists that the law is upheld for their benefit, are beginning to discover the deceit. Even the weaker manufacturers who have been victimized by their stronger and shrewder neighbors whenever there has been a new arrangement of the schedules, are finding out that their profit lies in a more liberal commercial policy, by which the markets of the world shall be opened to American products. The truth is gaining more general recognition that the protective tariff is solely for the benefit of the great industries whose wealth enables them to monopolize our limited market.

The eastern manufacturers selfishly insist that their tariff system shall stand as it is. In doing so, they have about worn out the patience of the great agricultural States, whose people demand a relief from war taxes. Four-fifths, at least, of the Democratic party are opposed to the present tariff, and there are enough Republicans who agree with them to sweep the country whenever they unite with the Democrats. Tariff for revenue only is a Democratic doctrine, and we are glad to know that it has gained strength in the last two years. The great body of the people of the East should protest against the obnoxiousness of their manufacturers, who are creating a feeling in Congress against this whole section which will eventually be a great injury to us. So long as we refuse lower rates of duty to the West and the Southwest, so long shall we remain without our needed coast defense and navy. The refusal of the House of Representatives to set apart a day for the consideration of the bill for the navy means this and nothing less. In sustaining our grasping protected interests the eastern members of Congress are bringing about a state of affairs which is full of danger to the welfare and security of the country. We warn the protectionists and the East against the threatened evils. They must yield to the inevitable, or they will arouse a popular indignation which will sweep from the statute books every vestige of their complicated and dishonest tariff machinery. The people have suffered a good deal for the protected interests, but they will not consent to see the safety of the country imperiled in their behalf for the good feeling between the sections endangered.—N. Y. Star.

## THE PANAMA CANAL.

An Expensive and Almost Impossible Task.

NEW YORK, April 29.—A gentleman who has just returned from a tour of inspection says that only eight miles of the canal are completed at a cost of \$10,000,000, and that disease and insubordination constantly interfere with the progress of the work. Added to these are almost insuperable physical difficulties.

These are Solid Facts.

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters. Inactivity of the Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whoever requires an appetizer, tonic or mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. They act surely and quickly every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by J. C. Saur.

A Virginia doctor, who was unsuccessful in all other remedies recently buried a rheumatic patient up to the neck in the ground and let him there for nine days. A cure was effected.

The "constantly tired-out" feeling, so often experienced, is the result of impoverished blood, causing enfeebled vitality. Ayer's Sarsaparilla enriches the blood, increases the appetite, and promotes digestion. The system, thus invigorated, feels new strength and energy.

Little Jack: "My mamma's new fan is hand-painted." Little Dick: "Pooh! Who cares? Our whole fence is."

The man who went to the country for "rest and change" says the waiters got most of his change and the landlord the rest.

## The National Wedding.

Undoubtedly the most interesting item of current news is the announcement of the approaching marriage of Miss Frankie Folsom to the President of the United States. It is a matter in which interest will not lag for many months to come. The newspaper discussion of the coming event is only a reflection of the popular concern; and the reserve which might hedge the public view of the nuptials of less distinguished people is in this case gracefully and properly thrown off.

The people feel to congratulate their Chief Executive on a step too long deferred, and deeply appreciate the romance of the union—a romance heightened in brilliancy by the fact that neither of the contracting parties has ever been held in matrimonial bonds. The President, though in the active period of his life, is long past the age at which men usually forsake their bachelorhood. It is scarcely straining the fact to say that he has a quarter of a century behind him duty to society; but it happens that the delay is a needful preparation for one of the most romantic and grateful incidents in the official history of the country.

All the successful "Juliet" of the stage are women long past the "sweet sixteen" which Shakespeare represents as the age of the fair daughter of "Capulet." To successfully represent "Juliet" is far beyond the powers of a maiden of such tender years. No more can we expect a youthful, supple "Romeo" in the White House. The constitution requires that a man must be thirty-five years old before he can assume the duties of the Presidency; but even at that age our public men are usually taking initiatory steps in national politics, and the man who reaches the Presidency before the furrows of fifty years have plowed his face, has made rapid progress indeed.

So that one of the necessary conditions to a romance like that which so pleasantly confronts the people now, is a bridegroom who has passed the time when love usually lights the eye and sets the heart to fluttering. In the case under consideration, however, the little girl who affectionately called the rising Buffalo lawyer "Uncle Cleve" is now the beautiful and accomplished young lady who will shortly call him by the endearing name of Grover.

Her achievement is without a parallel. No other young lady has had the great honor to marry the President of the United States during his incumbency of the proudest position in the world. She confers, too, as great an honor as she receives. She takes from the forbidding dungeons of bachelorhood a man who will be obliged to give in exchange some other coin the grace and beauty the lady will bring to his household. But she doubtless knows the worth of true affection. The "Uncle Cleve" of other days, proved to be a man of thought and experience, with a love enduring rather than rushing, and with too much sense to want a night-key or to lie about lodge meetings.—Enquirer.

Never Too Old to Vote.

A remarkably old man has been discovered in Champaign county, Illinois, and has been brought into public notice by an ambitious Albernian candidate in quest of votes. His name is Mark Cook. He was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, September 17, 1776, and is now passing the time of his one hundred and tenth year. He was married at the age of twenty-two, and one of his two children by his first wife is now living in Owen county, Kentucky. His first wife has been dead over seventy years, and his second is now eighty-two years of age and the mother of ten children, four of whom are living. Mark Cook says he saw George Washington on a number of occasions, was a soldier in the war of 1812 under General Jackson, and was so old when the Mexican war broke out that he did not expect to live to see it ended.

When the late rebellion broke out he was a resident of Missouri, and lost all his property. For a number of years past he has eked out an existence by bottling cane-sugar chimes. His form is erect, eyesight good and teeth sound, though the latter are worn off almost to the gums. This old centenarian had refrained from voting for twenty-five years past, till the late municipal election, when a wily candidate for Alderman lured him out of his den and to the polls, where he deposited his ballot. The old man is tired of life, and hopes soon to pass over the River of Death.

Pile! Pile! Pile!

Bare cure for blind, bleeding and itching piles. One box has cured the worst cases of 20 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after using William's Indian Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, alleviates itching, acts as poultice, gives instant relief, prepared only for piles, itching of the private parts, nothing else. Sold by druggists and mailed on receipt of price. 50c and \$1 boxes. Wm. W. W. Co., Prop., Cleveland, O. Sold by J. L. Lutz, Druggist. 35-1/2

"You never saw my hands as dirty as yours," said a mother to her little girl. "No, but your ma did," was the prompt reply.

A little school girl's definition of scandal was: "Nobody does nothing, and everybody goes on telling of it everywhere."

A recent song has the following refrain: "Oh hug me closer, closer still." Of course there are frequent raids to give the fellow a chance to comply.

Teacher: "How many wars were waged with Spain?" Pupil: "Six." "Enumerate them." "One, two, three, four, five, six."

When irritation of the throat causes a tickling cough, use Red Star Cough Cure, which will effect immediate and permanent relief. One of Brooklyn's Board of Health officers recommends it as purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. Price, 25 cents.

There are plenty of good laws in this country, but the thing is to find good men with the courage to enforce them.—Chicago Journal.